NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A FRANK AND PATRIOTIC LETTER.

The annexed correspondence, although it took place nearly two months ago, has just found its way into the Richmond papers. Its interest has not, however, been impaired by the delay. The manly and patriotic strain of Mr. Borrs's letter. and the characteristic frankness with which he expresses his opinions, are unhappily as applicable to the condition of South Carolina now as when the letter was penned. No American in his sober senses can read it without pleasure and advantage.

PRINCE EDWARD COURT-HOUSE, MAY 30, 1851. PRINCE ENWARD COURT-HOUSE, MAY 30, 1851.

Hon. J. M. Botts—Sin: Permit us, as a committee appointed generally by the citizens of Prince Edward, to invite you most respectfully to attend a free dinner given to our most worthy Representatives, Hon. Thomas S. Bocock and Wm. C. Flournor, for the valuable services they have rendered in their representative capacity. The committee are aware that your politics do not second with the above-named gentlemen, but we propose this offer to you for the purpose of honoring men whose hearts are free, and whose soule are great; and wish to see and hear from all sides, and we sincerely seek your attendance. The day of the dinner is the 26th June, at Prince Edward Court-House. Yours, truly.

[Signed by the Committee.]

Висимомр, June 18, 1851. inviting me to a dinner, to be given at Prince Edward Court House on the 26th instant, to your late Representatives, THOMAS S. BOCCCK and WM. C. FLOURNOY, Esqs., "for the valuable services they have rendered in their representa

tive capacity.'

I feel grateful to you, gentlemen, for the kindness have extended, especially for the motives assigned, and for the complimentary terms in which you have conveyed it, while I regret the embarrasement in which it necessarily, to some extent, involves me. To be silent on such an occasion would appear uncivil; to say what I think of the public services of the gentlemen you propose to honor might not be cal-culated to advance the cause that it is your purpose to promote; to speak freely might not help a friend, while to with hold the views which you seek would be to sacrifice a public duty to personal considerations. Under these circumstances it is that I feel emberrassed. But, as you take occasion to remind me that you are aware I do not concur with these gentlemen politically, and yet express a desire "to ser and hear from all sides," and "sincerely ask my attendance," I will (as my duties in the Convention will not allow me to attend) deal frankly with you and the subject, and say exactly what I think of the two gentlemen, personally, and of the value of their public services.

With Mr. Frommor I have a very slight acquaintance but have no doubt he is in all respects personally worthy of the honor you propose to bestow upon him.

With Mr. Boccox I am not only intimately acc

but I feel for him a warm personal attachment, and I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to his high moral and in-tellectual qualities, to his fidelity to his public trusts, to his devotion to the interests of his State and his constituents (as he understands them,) and sto the respect and confidence he commands wherever he is personally known. He is a friend to whom I would be proud to render any personal kindness, and upon whom I would bestow any personal honor; and if the country in her misfortune is do have any of that peculiar school of politicians to which he belongs in her public councils from this patriotic and Unionloving State, (which God forbid,) I knew of none with entire limits that I would sooner see than your late Representative, Thos. S. Bocock ; but if he were my brother, or my son, I would say to him, as well in a spirit of affection as of patriotism, "renounce your idols, or you cannot worship at the same altar with me."

No, gentlemen, if my opinions and advice are worth any thing, I would say the fewer of the Nullification and Secession school of politicians you have in public life the better for the public interests. When we can effectually put down "the higher law party" in the North, and "and the party peace, and not till then, for the object of each is the same agitation ! agitation !

yous and wicked design to dissolve the Union by its tributaries, and a other branch of Congress, to represent fully the strength of of information on this subject as he would be on the plantathat branch of the Democratic party in Virginia? Would ition of your Georgia correspondent.

It not be better to let all the rest stay at home, at least for a I have recently conversed with at least a hundred planters it not be better to let all the rest stay at home, at least for a season ?, They are a very clever set of gentlemen in private from almost every district of Alabama, Tennessee, Mississiplife, but vastly mischievous and prejudicial to the public peac and general interests either in Congress or the State Legislature. I have reason to know that their private interests will not suffer from defeat, while I am sure the general prosperity of the country will be greatly promoted.

Entertaining the opinion I do, that to the Compron measures lately adopted by Congress for the settlement of all the producers of a great staple do not overestimate their comour domestic difficulties, that have so long and so unhappily ing crop. disturbed the peace and threatened the perpetuity of the Union, we are alone indebted for being this day one people, with one "star-spangled banner" still proudly waving over it can hardly be supposed that I place a very high value on the services of a party, though small in number yet conspicuous for talent, influence, and perseverance, that would have defeated those measures of peace and guaranties of Union, and thus have struck down that flag which hitherto has known no such word as "dishonor" or "defeat."

I de not mean to be understood as charging that either of your guests are Disunionists per se, but I am satisfied that if the counsels of the party with which they are supposed to be identified, and with which they are likely in future to act, could have prevailed, we should now have been a disunited an exasperated people, most likely involved in all the horrors of

fierce and turbulent commotion, if not of bloody civil war. But, gentlemen, I look more to the future than to the past We must not close our eyes to the fact that South Carolin is at this moment actively engaged in stirring up every element of strife and discord in her sister States, anxiously courting sympathy and co-operation. The wiser and more prudent of her statesmen are opposed to separate action, it is true; but still they are for secession and disunion, and only wait for a more propitious season. If left alone, if not dis-turbed by the General Government; if not encouraged by other States, especially by Virginia, like many a spoiled child that has gone before her, she will soon cry herself to sleep ; but let Virginia—the first to strike for independence, the first to bring about the union of the States, and still the foremost

onness, about to enter a house of ill-fame, waiting only for a smile of encouragement to pass the threshold and commit the false sin, but would stretch forth a hand to save her, or turn away shuddering in disgust ? Just so it is with you sister State. She is about to play the wanton; she stand upon the threshold; she beckons you to follow her; she tates to enter alone; she turns to you for approval; one word of encouragement, one look of approbation, she enters, and is lost-confidently trusting that if you come not to-day you will to-morrow, for you smiled upon her as she entered Nor must we forget that the blackened fame of one member of a family does not leave the rest altogether untarnished; and in this case, as with the individual, when she yields, we all sink into one common ruin.

Thus, gentlemen, I have briefly, but frankly, expressed my views. Choose ye which path to tread! Bid South Caroline enter the portals of shame by one sign of recognition or approval, then follow in her footsteps; or call her back to sense of honor and of duty, by lending no countenance to her evil passions; tell her you have no sympathy for shame, no regard for the promoters of mischief, no confidence in the disturbers of the public peace; that you can hold no inter-

and, let Virginia halt ; let her equivocate ; let her seem to approve, by sending representatives to Congress who are known to sympathize in her effort to secede, or who acknow-ledge her right to withdraw, (except as a right of revolution,) and then let Virginia take the responsibility for all the disas-

ters that may ensue.

You, gentlemen, will do as you think proper; but, obreviated language of Joshua of old, I say : "Cho this day whom ye will serve : whether the gods which your athers served, or the gods of the Amorites, in whose lands ye [do not] dwell; but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."

I conclude, gentlemen, with offering you the

JNO. M. BOTTS. To Messrs. Wootton, Tyler, Carter, Price, J. Carter, Treadway, and Wom

The Flag of the Union, the Union of the States: Ov

" Three Million Bales of Cotton."

Mesers. Epirons: "A Cotton-Planter of Georgia" exresses, in your issue of the 17th instant, his asto hat any one could conceive of the production, or rather son of 1851-'2, and in the United States. He limits the capacity of our cotton-pickers in esse and in posse to two million four hundred thousand bales. Hear Professor McCar,

"In twenty years our average crop has increased from 848,000 bales to 2,351,000 bales, or nearly three hundred

ur capacity to produce and to pick any quantity of cotton that spinners and weavers call for at a fair price? If this "Cotton-planter of Georgia" has been twenty years in the business of production, he did not probably believe in 1830 that our "picking" capacity was equal to a million of bales.

But Prof. McCar puts the crop of 1849 at 2,729,000 bales. Others estimate that crop at a lower figure; some as low as two and a half millions. Well, has there been since that period ne increase of hands to pick cotton? English writers, manufacturers, shippers, and bankers, as is their wont, have been preaching short supplies and high prices. The London Economist (high authority in such m proved in 1849, and very conclusively, that the supply of cotton had been passed by demand, and that it could not fall below 15 cents a pound. The learned editor talked very positively about our limited capacity. He fixed the average atio of increase at about 3 per cent., and corresponding wit the average increase of our slaves. He seemed to be in perfect ignorance of the fact that the slaves of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri have cotton picking fingers, and that their rapid movement southwardly is a necessary consequence of a high price of cotton.

Would not a continuous price of 10 cents the pound locate two and a half millions of our slaves in the cotton districts? Would not the three States alluded to sell four hundred o their eight hundred thousand? Would not the corn-fields and rice plantations of the Carolinas be abandoned for the cotton lands in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas? Well, suppose but one million of slaves were put to picking cotton on rich lands, and what would the result be if they had plenty to pick, and the owner could get good prices? Why, somewhere from five to fifteen millions of bales! Move-ment on a cotton plantation is very rapid when prices are high. If the "Georgia Cotton-planter" finds that he and his neighbors have more cotton this sesson than they can gather, let them advertise for labor, and they will doubtless be supplied to the full extent of their want. By the way, is the strongest proof possible of the improved condition of the people, and the best imaginable comment upon the peaceGeorgia, as they do to a considerable extent on the uplands of Tennesses and Advances of Tennessee and Arkansas?

The crop of last season was emphatically short, when pared with what the planters in every district expected to

Georgia is a great State, but it does not grow all the cotton. classes. movements? Has this State not enough already, in the try newspaper," is about as near to full and correct sources

pi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, and they all unite in the opinion that they never have had a season as favorable as the present. The lowlanders have ceased to expect drought on the uplands, and the uplanders see no prospect of an overflow of the lowlands. They variously estimate the crop from 2,600,000 to 3,100,000 bales. As a general remark,

turer" desires a large crop and low prices of cotton. Certainly he does. It would be very strange if he did not. But he has the honesty to tell the cotton-planters that they are not likely to advance their prices by opening more lands and mporting more slaves. He advises them to enlarge their in-houses, and send off cotton yarn instead of raw cotto o save the expense of sending leaves and dirt five or six thousand miles, and to believe the truth of a saving of " Poor

"A penny saved is as good as a penny earned." A WESTERN MANUFACTURER.

DEATH AMONG THE FOREIGNERS.—The returns of the deaths in the city of Cincinna'i show that a very large portion of the number are of our foreign population. The report of deaths last week by cholera were six, of these five were of for eigners. Of 129 deaths of other diseases, 97 were interred in the foreign grounds, and 11 in Potter's Field. These are nearly all foreigners, while some of foreign birth are buried in other grounds. From this it appears that out of 135 deaths, 108 were foreigners. Why is this 'Our German and Irish citizens seem as robust as the paties are the paties. itizens seem as robust as the natives, yet the natives are ealthy while the foreigners are cut off in large numbers. If his results from their mode of living it should be made known. Cannot the Board of Health, or some of our observing medi-cal professors, ascertain the cause of this mortality, and sug-gest a remedy?—Cincinnati Gazette.

To detect arsenic in candles, take a piece of gold coin gold collar or sleeve button, and suspend it over the flame of a candle, (one or two inches above,) taking care not to make to bring about the union of the States, and still the foremost in her influence—manifest a sympathy for her evil doings, and what hope will there be for her repentance or reformation?

What correct or prudent person, with a spark of humanity or natural affection in his soul, could see a misguided and wandering sister, in a moment of weakness and in a spirit of wantonness, should be states, and still force matter a point of the gold. It will be amalgamated with it, and exhibit a white metallic lustre like inferior silver plate. It is well known that arsenic is used very extensively in the manufacture of all or most of the various sorts of hard composition. candles, whatever name they assume. The commuto have some protection against this mode of dissipoison.—Alexandria Gazette.

> THE PERILS OF CAMPHINE. - A gentleman in Brooki has kept a record of all the accidents by camphine which have occurred in this vicinity, and have been reported in the newspapers, since the 3d of July, 1850, and they number fifty-nine. Many persons have been fatally injured and much valuable property has been destroyed by this explosive and combustible fluid. It is fully as dangerous an article as gunponder, and, when we consider the number of cheap inferior tamps that are used, it is assonishing that accidents are not more frequent. Unless a comphine lamp is made pe fectly air-tight, and constantly kept so when ignited, an explosion may ensue at any moment, and it is about as rational to put such a torpedo into the hands of children and servants as it would be to give them a hand-grenade or bombabell.
>
> [N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The " Scientific American" states that Mr. L. A. Gouch The "Scientific American" states that Mr. D. A. Gouca, of Harlem, has invented and is now applying a new improvement in architecture. This is ornamental cast iron plates put on the front of a house, like veneering on cabinet work. The castings are made in the plates and put on by a permanent elastic cement, which allows for the expansion and contraction of the metal. The plates can be sand-grained after they are put on, and a house can, at but little expense, be ornamented by this improvement, with all the embellishments of the national flag are enemies to human liberty and to the most the richest scroll and frieze mouldings, to rival the most ornate sculpturings of the Grecian or Italian schools.

Let Virginia hold this determined, unequivocal language | FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

appropriate terms. The most interesting event to given by George Pearony, Esq., in honor of the anniversary of American Independence. Respecting this splendid entertainment we shall make in all its arrangements, and highly gratifying to all who partook of it.

The proceedings in Parliament have not been of cancel the two amendments introduced by Sir F. Taxer-eza, stating that they did not possess the power attributed to them by that gentleman, and that their enactment could sesult in nothing but vexation. Nearly the whole of the Irish members withdrew in a body, amidst loud ironical cheers, just as the division was about to take place. Lord J. Rus-SELL's motion was rejected by votes of 208 against 129, and 175 against 124. Mr. GRATTAN, in sarcastic mood, then proposed that the bill should be entitled "An act to prevent the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland;" this was of course negatived. Thus have the "Irish brigade" concluded their career, which was little more than a succession of blunders, caused by their being present when they sho have been absent, and voting on the wrong side, and being absent when they should have been present, and neglect to vote on the right one. The bill for the removal of Sa field market had its second reading in the House of Lords Monday evening; it will not be subject to any very serious opposition in that assembly. The Inhabited House Duty Bill has passed through committee in the Commens. On Tuesday evening Ministers sustained two defeats in the House of Commons. One on Lord R. GROSVENOR's motion to re peal the Attorney and Solicitors' annual certificate duty, the produce of which is about £320,000 to the Government annually, and which was carried by a vote of 162 to 132 being a majority of thirty against Ministers. The other defeat was on the motion of Mr. HENRY BERKELEY to establish voting by ballot, and which was carried by 87 to 50 against Ministers. These defeats are, however, not regarded as being of any material consequence. The Times says
"Such victories over Ministers are both easy and harmless easy because they are harmless, and harmless because they are easy." The only noticeable business in the Commons last evening was the rejection of the "Home-made spirits in Bond Bill," on its second reading, by a vote of 194 to 166. This is a Ministerial triumph, and a proof that Lord J. Rus-SELL was correct when he told Mr. ROEBUCK, after having been in a minority on its first reading, that his defeat on that eccasion was not by any means to be regarded as a proof that

Ministers had lost the confidence of the House of Common The returns of the Board of Trade, for the month which ended 5th of June show an increase of £1,444 over 1850. and one of £1,606,067 over 1849, in the exports. In the first five months of 1849 the exports were. ... £21,191,978

and consumption, indicates that the country is in a state steady prosperity. The navigation return is also encouraging; the following is the statement for the first five months of the present and the two preceding years respectively :

Total Ton. British Ton 1849. 4,230,337 2,954,670 1850. 4,204,621 2,909,703 1851 4,818,746 3,062,389 1850......4,204,621 1851.....4,818,746

The small increase of population shown by our late cesus, being accompanied with a much more than proportion increase of production and consumption, and also of revent

The Garat Industrial Exhibition goes on without a ecident or a drawback in its proceedings. During the past five days of this week 223,430 persons have visited the Crys get had the season preved favorable. Did we not bear from tal Palace, and £12,971.11 has been received at the doors higher than the law" in the South, the country will be at svery quarter of the losses by rains and droughts, by worms There is some talk of reducing the price of admission on two days of each week to 3d. for the accommodation of the poorer

sending to Congress those who are known to sympathize in those tributaries, albeit he does live in the vicinity of a "coun-bids fair to act harmoniously with all parties, and to offer the means of a satisfactory escape from the difficulties which have Administration is exculpated from the charge of exfor some time been feared would arise from the conduct of certain foreign jurors. We can confidently state that no collision, even of opinion, has yet arisen between the British said to be a most remarkable State paper. A letter Commissioners and Jurors, and those of the United States. from Paris says respecting it: There is at present an amicable contention going on between the London lockmakers, Bramsh and Chubb, and the Ame rican one, Mr. Dobbs. The question of superiority is to be referred to a jury, at the head of which is to be Mr. Com missioner MAYNE, of the London police.

We stated in our last that the census returns showed a diminution of population since 1841 amounting to no less than 1,659,930 persons. There is also a reduction of 269,350 habitations since 1841. There was a most aston ishing alteration in the rate of the increase of population is Ireland between 1810 and 1840. In the first ten years-1810 to 1820-the increase was 35 per cent.; from 1820 to 1820 it was 14 per cent., and between 1830 and 1840 it was five per cent. Assuming that, but for the intervention of extraordinary occurrences, the rate of increase between 1840 and 1850 would have been five per cent., the population in 1850 would have been 8,583,880; but it is in fact only 6,515,794, showing a deficiency of 2,068,086, or above 23 per cent.; a truly lamentable fact. The next question is, what has become of these 2,000,000 of human beings? We know that though they may have been swept from the surface of the Irish soil by the ravages of famine, pestilence, and disease, they have not all been destroyed. The words would bea that construction, but it would be a false one. The nine eenth century has not witnessed such a prodigious imtion of human beings as this in a time of peace.

According to the official returns the total emigration fro Ireland from 1843 to 1850, inclusive, amounted to 1,988,051 This rate of emigration would give 1,287,063, for the number of emigrants during the last decennial period. And we shall probably be not far from the mark if we estimate th Irish immigrants into England, during the same period, to have been 500,000. We thus account for 1.788,051 of the deficient population, and leave only 280,035 unaccounted for. This number would be still further diminished if the natural increase of population between 1841 and 1851 was less than five per cent., which, from the peculiarly depressing circumstances of a great part of that period, was very likely to be the case, seeing that it included three failures of the potato crop, typhus fever, cholers, crowded work-houses, &c. nished ratio was equal to 100,000, we shall ther have 180,000 as the number of victims to the depopulating sgencies which were so lamentably prevalent. Melancholy as, under the very best points of view, must be the subject o the last Irish census, it is possible, we think, to consider it under very mitigated circumstances.

The illumination in the city last night, in honor of he Majesty's visit, did not offer any particular novelty. It must have caused considerable expense and trouble to the citizens, and was, we suppose, in the language of the newspapers "a brilliant affair." We will not doubt the propriety of call ing it so. It had the effect of drawing out immense crowdto witness it, put a stop to business in the principal thorough fares for the day, and very much impeded the progress of pedestrians by the operations of gas fitters, lamplighters, &c.. Those who are acquainted with the very limited surface of Temple Bar, will form some estimate of the blaze of light which it exhibited, when told that each side of that edifire Mayor and city authorities received her with the usual forms. The number of tickets issued was two thousand five hundred, but we have heard the number of persons who attended estimated at considerably above that amount. The crowd was too great to allow of dancing, unless it were mentally, to the really good music of the various orchestral bodies. supper arrangements were made in the fine old crypt of the hall; and the talented delineator of the fête in the Times thus describes this portion of it :

"In compliance with the antique character which the is to be charged with the establishment of the complete unity of the place, the provedores had invented dishes, the origin of the Danish monarchy and the assimilation of Schleawig and Holstein. Germany will not, it is thought, consent to London, July 10, 1851.

The week has passed without any incident of importance, if we except the Queen's visit to the city last evening, which we will try to note in appropriate terms. The most interesting event to the citizens of the United States was the party given by George Pearody, Esq., in honor of the anniversary of American Independence. Respecting this splendid entertainment we shall make no comments, excepting that it was most complete from their spearheads, lent a romantic character to the scene; and we could not but rejoice that the committee, in their no comments, excepting that it was most complete fin all its arrangements, and highly gratifying to all incarcerating policemen in these costs of mail, considering

great importance. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has passed the Commons by a vote 263 sgainst 46. Lord John Russell made an ineffectual attempt to one hundred and five years old, which then cost 600l. a butt; cancel the two amendments introduced by Sir F Turst. one hundred and five years old, which then cost 600L a butt; and muscatel and paxarété, sillery and sparkling champagne, gave proofs of the taste of the Messrs. Staples. The wine-glasses (made for the occasion) had the Royal crown, the city shield, and the globe (as typifying all nations) engraved with intervening groups of corn, fruit, and flowers, emblematic of the various portions of Europe. The doilies were of pale green Genoa velvet, richly embroidered with devices of peace and plenty; the royal crown in the centre, encircled with the national flags of England, France, Austris, Turkey, the United States, &cc., and the arms of the city of London. The dessert plates of "Rose du Barri" had the Royal arms and those of the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales on either side; the arms of the city, and of the East India Company, and a surrounding wreath of the rose, thistle, and shamrock. The bills of fare were of delicate pale gold satin, with an embossed border, showing the initials of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the arms of the city of London in relief. The napkins were of the finest Scotch damask, tasteand Prince Albert, and the arms of the city of Londo lief. The napkins were of the finest Scotch damast fully embroidered and trimmed with rich lace." Her Majesty left Guildhall about one o'clock, as

cheers of the company and the populace outside the building.
We have not heard of any serious accident whatever, and
the greatest order and good humor appear to have universally prevailed. We are quite aware that so trifling an affair as a civic feast, even when attended by royalty, would, under usual circumstances, be scarcely worthy this intrusion upon your columns. But London is at this time an epitome of the world, and the occasion upon which this fête was given was the commemoration of the union of all the civilized nations of the earth in one great object : the promotion of peace, good will, industry, commerce, and science. Never since the foundation of the ancient crypt, in which the sovereign of England met the representatives of all nations at the hospita ble table of the Lord Mayor of London, has that fine old room contained so truly dignified a company, essembling in so good a cause and united in so high and so holy a purpose. But such reflections are as trite as they are true, and may be spun out ad infinitum. We know not how our friends who were absent may like to read of these things, but we assure them that their riends and ours who were present were far from being indifferent to the participation in them.

Literature and Science and the Drama offer nothing parti-

cularly new, if we except the continuation of the proceedings of the British Society for the Promotion of Science, at Ipswich, in which your neighbor Mr. J. C. G. KERNENT took a very acceptable part. In address before the Society of Actuaries

in London was much appleuded.

The deaths in London during last week were 1,003; the average of ten years on the increased population would be 960. Five cases of "English cholers" occurred within the week. The births were 1,530—the average of five years being 1,377. The returns of the Bank of England exhibit some striking changes. The circulation has increased £362, 149, the deposites £765,423, the discounts £1,011,905, and the bullion £119,605. The entire amount of bullion received during the week is £423,000. Money has become more abundant, and the rates of discount somewhat easier. There is increased confidence without much alteration of price in the stock market. Prices in the railway market have been barely sustained. The corn market is decidedly lower ; the produce and colonial market without material alteration The price of cotton appears to be settled, and confidence felt that it will not further decline. The receipt of American cotton at the ports is 283,877 bales more than last year. The

The bullion in the Bank of France-above two million sterling more than the circulation—seems at length to hav reached its highest point, and this week's return shows a slight

wool market is firm and the silk trade improved.

There is scarcely any news from the Conti-NENT. The total number of signatures to petitions be 1.123.625. Although the zeal of secondary agents of the Government is blamed, the Centra erting a pressure for the promotion of petitions.

"The elevation of its style and its philosophical tone will tend to place it above the reach of the sharp criticism to which it will not fail to be subjected by the monarchic parties. Even Odilon Barrot finds the strenuous republican tone and severe adhesion to legality carried to the verge of excess, and criticises it as less favorable to the President than a just consideration of his services and a calm weighing of the circumstances of the crisis might warrant. In a word, Odilon Barrot finds his former colleague of the Foreign Department too include. his former colleague of the Foreign Department too indul-gent to the constitution. The report, although containing much that is to the advantage of Louis Napoleon, is likely to be regarded with little favor at the Elysée, from the de-cided and uncomprimising protest against the least deviation frem legality. This is, in fact, the most important feature of the document. De Toconeville admits that them. frem legality. This is, in fact, the most important feature of the document. De Tocqueville admits that there is a strong popular movement throughout the country in favor of the reselection of the President, although he repudiates the number of signatures to the petitions as a fallacious test of public opinion. Hence he derives the pressing necessity for removing the dangerous contradiction between the possible decision of the nation and the dictates of the constitution. Many of the nation and the dictates of the constitution. Many other vices exist, no doubt, in the constitution; but this defect alone would be sufficient to call for revision. On the other hand, there is a general disposition throughout the country to regard the revision of the constitution as the chief, if not only remedy for the universally prevailing distress, unessiness, and slarm as regards the future. But if the revision cannot be obtained in a local future. of one iota, one comma of which destroys the virtue of whole fabric, which will crumble immediately to pieces."

ODILON BARROT is daily becoming more Elysian. His speech in the debate on the revision is, on this account, lookwill combine advocacy of the President's interests with the acrupulous respect which he is known to entertain for legality and the letter of the constitution. It is supposed that the Assembly will be adjourned immediately after it has voted upon the question of tevision. The adjournment is expected to be from the 15th August to September 30th.

The debates in the SPANISH Senate show that the defici in the revenue will be 300,000,000 reals this year, and at least 100,000,000 for 1852. Notwithstanding the promised economy in the army estimates, the military force is being in creas d. It is not the least curious circumstance connecte with Spanish affairs at this moment that a democratic ban, quet was held in Madrid on the 30th June, in honor of the liberal Deputies, ORENSI and FIGURES. Toasts were given to the emancipation of labor, freedom of trade, and other libe ral principles. The liberty of Hungary and Italy was drank with enthusiastic cheers. This is the first dinner of the kind ever given in Madrid.

Nothing new from PORTUGAL. Nor have we any thing of novelty or interest from ITALT, excepting additional equab-Whatever may be hatching in GERMANT, very little known. The negotiations between the Cabinet of Berlin

and that of Vienna, relative to the propositions which they are to make in common to the Germanic Diet, are terminat was decorated with no fewer than ten thousand lamps. Her ed. The propositions are of two sorts: First, concerning Majesty reached Guildhall about 10 o'clock, where the Lord existing institutions, established by the revolution of 1848 these it is proposed to abrogate. The second business is to agree upon a plan for the reorganization of GERMANT. The first propositions are, it is said, agreed moon ; the latter are to be referred to three commissioners, before whom the docu-ments and other materials made use of by the Conference of

Dresden are to be laid. try has resigned en masse, and that the capital was much agi-fated in consequence. A new Ministry is to be formed, which

in the committee after bearing it. It tends to provoke the conflict which forms the chief danger of the situation. Had the composition of the report been committed to M. Baze, it could not have been couched in terms more hostile to the President, more stimulating the sovereign Assembly to distrust and aggression against the Executive power. Few traces are to be found of that calm and philosophical spirit for which the literary works of M. de Tocqueville are distinguished; but, on the contrary, a fertile exaggeration of slarm, a tone of detraction and suspicion towards the President, whose usurpatory designs seem to form the chief thread of the report. The whole force of M. de Tocqueville's argumentation is directed against the unconstitutional re-election of Louis Napoleon—not with the design of showing the danger and absurdity of retaining a disqualification in the constitution at variance with the vote of the people, but to urge the Assembly to resist the will of the people in case the hopeless majority of three-fourths should not be obtained. Odilon Barrot does not yield to any statesman in respect for legality; but, in answer to the fanatic constitutionalism of M. de Tocqueville, he asks, with the wisdom of a statesman, on which side the duty and honor of the Assembly will be if the preservation of France be placed in one scale, and the letter of the constitution in the other.

"M. de Tocqueville begins by stating that 233 members of the Assembly call for revision, and then examines whether the constitution be essentially defective. He selects as the main vices of this charter the system of electing representatives by the scrutin de liste, or balloting according to a

of the Assembly call for revision, and then examines whether the constitution be essentially defective. He selects as the main vices of this charter the system of electing representatives by the scrutin de liste, or balloting according to a prepared list of candidates. He then dwells upon the incessant provocation to conflict between the two Powers. The reporter next examines the opportuneness of revision, and states that the objections of MM. Baze and Cavaignac on this point had been set saids by the committee, which did not deny the danger, but insisted on the necessity of amending the constitution. The fatality of the simultaneous extinction of powers is pointed out. This deplorable coincidence might have been averted had the Presidential election taken place, as was first intended, in May, 1849. The crisis is pointed out as more perilous in a country where the authority is so centralized. He arrives at the conclusion that the only regular way of preventing an unconstitutional dictatorship is to delegate all the powers to a Constituent Assembly. The reporter then adverts to the surprise of February, and the deep alarm that pervades society lest a change should lead to socialism. He dwells on the increased hazards to which the country is exposed from the divided state of the party of order, and from the direct election of the chief of the Executive power by universal suffrage. Even in America, where the office of President is so much less important, the election is less direct. The ignorant people will vote naturally for the only name they know. M. de Tocqueville then enters upon the most important part of his report, and, after having pointed out the probability of an unconstitutional re-election, proceeds to lay down rules for the guidance of the sovereign Assembly under such an eventuality. The constitution once infringed, every guaranty is lost. Who would dere to say that the Assembly down rules for the guidance of the sovereign Assembly under, such an eventuality. The constitution once infringed, every guaranty is lost. Who would dare to say that the Assembly ought to suffer the country to be dragged afresh in the career of revolution and adventure? Could it tolerate the abuse of of revolution and adventure? Could it tolerate the abuse of power to prepare an unconstitutional candidature? Would not this lead to open and violent conflict between the two great powers? In the struggle of course the Assembly would triumph, but perhaps at the price of giving the supremacy to the Socialists. It was difficult to set any issue to the status quo but usurpation, enarchy, ruin of the republic, or destruction of liberty. The committee had pronounced for total revision. The question of whether the form of the Government should be open to change is adroitly evaded. The committee neither imposed the republic nor recommended monarchy. But it thought the Assembly might, without exceeding its limits, recommend, as the safest course, adherence to present institutions. On one point all were agreed, namely, that if the constitutional majority could not be obtained, the constitution should be invariably and universally obeyed."

During the reading of M. de Tocqueville's report there was not a single cheer nor a murmur. It was listened to in dead

not a single cheer por a murmur. It was listened to in dead

persons, who paid for admission £2,964 6s. A letter from Constantinople, dated June 25, says : "You may consider the refugee affair as good as settled. Kossuth and his party have received authorization to prepare to qui their uncomfortable quarters at Kutaya by the lat of Sep tember. A Government steamer will convey them as far as 'Malta, where they will be handed over to the British authoduring the whole of that long term they have been liberally provided for by the Turkish Government."

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, JULY 10, 1851. DE Tocqueville's anxiously-looked-for report upon the revision of the constitution was read the Assembly day before yesterday, and given to the public yesterday. It is the able, conciliatory, patriotic and statesmanlike document which you would expect from the distinguished author of Democracy in America. He sketches with a master-hand the numerous perils which environ France. Read his report, which is drawn deep and sad conviction, and you will rise from the perusal, particularly if you have attended sufficiently to the march of events here, to know, as I do, that his narrative is only too true, with the belief forced upon you that France is approaching, and under circumstances that almost preclude hope, one of the most critical passages of her national existence. Revision, he admits, is full of danger; tutional candidacy and nomination of M. Bonaparte; not from any general enthusiasm for him personalunessiness, and slarm as regards the future. But if the revision cannot be obtained in a legal way, M. de Tocqueville expresses his most emphatic conviction that it is the duty of the Assembly to uphold without flinching the strict letter of the law, the less deviation from which opens a breach for the ruinous overflow of revolution, and sets all that has been gained by the party of order at hazard. The only bulwark between society and anarchy is the law, the arbitrary change the vision of any other mane, of any other man than him with whom they have been, as it were, in contact for the last three years. Such an election, he argues, would be the total overthrow of the constitution, the loss of liberty, and an invitation to despotism. He concludes in favor of revision as the least of the dangers, praying the Assembly, in the name of the committee, ed for with greater interest. It will be curious to see how he to adopt the following resolution : "Taking into considera-"tion article 111 of the constitution, the Assembly decides " that the constitution shall be totally revised." The debat in the Assembly will commence next Monday. The following concluding remarks, recommending, whether the resolution pass or not, that the Assembly respect the constitution, and cause it to be strictly respected by all and upon all occasions, comprise the most interesting and important portion of

> "One point, however, for which the committee has been unanimous, is this: If, in spite of all the efforts sincerely made to come to an understanding, by making mutual sacrifices compatible with the sincerity of opinions and their dig-nity, the present attempt should fail; if there should not be tound in the Assembly the number of votes required for the the number of votes required for the ues to exist as it is, it ought to be invariably and unilegal revision to take place; if, in a word, the versally obeyed. On this point the committee, divided on so many others, found itself unanimous; and we are convinced that the same unanimity will be evinced by the Assembly. that the same unanimity will be evinced by the Assembly. Every one ought to comprehend that a legal attempt made to reform a constitution gives to this latter, should it fail, a new ecration. As long as it could be legally thought that the revised, any one could have thought of constitution was to be revised, any one could have thought of charging it, or even of preparing to do what it did not as yet permit. But, from the moment that such a hope is no longer admissible, there only remains to submit to its prescriptions and to obey them. For the constitution, as we have already and to obey them. For the constitution, as we have already said, is the only legality, the only political right which we recognise at present in France; and out of its pale there is nothing but adventurous acts or revolutions.
>
> "The firm will of the National Assembly ought conse-

quently to be, not only itself to respect the constitution but to watch carefully that all others do so likewise. It is in order to better express this idea, and to give you an occasion to associate in it, that your committee proposes to you to intro-duce into the resolution which it submits to you the text of article 111 of the constitution, in order to cause it to be understood that it is only in virtue of the constitution, and in view of the conditions which it has itself laid down, that we

Holstein. Germeny will associately absorption of Holstein into Denmark.

The news from the Cape of Good Hope is very unsatisation; the news from the Cape of Good Hope is very unsatisation; the news from the Cape of Good Hope is very unsatisation; the news from the Cape of Good Hope is very unsatisation.

JULY 11.—The Parliamentary report of last evening is without general interest. A letter from Paris furnishes the following comment and summary of M. DE Tocqueville's report upon revision:

"One cannot read the report of M. de Tocqueville without concurring completely in the criticism expressed upon this out concurring completely in the criticism expressed upon this out concurring completely in the short debate which ensued in the committee after bearing it. It tends to provoke the conflict which forms the chief danger of the situation. Had in terms more hostile to the description of the report been committed to M. Baze, it is unated to the blessings or the misfortune which will make their appearance for a great length of the committee of the chief and in terms more hostile to the description of the report been committed to M. Baze, it is unated of the planed, not only by those value approved of, gentlemen, or blamed, not only by those value approved of gentlemen, or blamed, not only by those value approved of gentlemen, or blamed, not only by those value approved of gentlemen, or blamed, not only by those value approved of gentlemen, or blamed, not only by those value approved of gentlemen, or blamed, not only by those value approved of gentlemen, or blamed, not only by those value approved of gentlemen, or blamed, not only by those value approved of gentlemen, or blamed, not only by those value approved of gentlemen, or blamed, not only by those value approved of gentlemen, or blamed, not only by those value approved of gentlemen, or blamed, not only by those value approved of gentlemen, or blamed, not only by those value approved of gentlemen, or blamed, not only by those value approved of gentlemen approved legally revised, would not only be improper collegally revised, would not only be improper culpable. [Movement.]

"We now approach, gentlemen, the is seumed a very warlike and hostile position.

JULY 11.—The Parliamentary report of legally revised, would not only be improper culpable. [Movement.]

"We now approach, gentlemen, the is properly accomplished to the properly accomplished to the

I regret that I feel obliged to recur, and in terms of of the Palais National, in commemoration of the ans of the 4th of July. The dinner was marked by inc a highly reprehensible nature, against which I cannot rafi as an American citizen and a sincere lover of republican titutions, from entering my protest. Previous to the date of my last letter a report of the proceedings had reeched me ; but, not being quite satisfied with the source of my informa-tion, no allusion, I think, was made to facts which I have now to signalize. They will be properly appreciated, I have no doubt, in columns so distinguished for di decorum, for the consistent support of law and of those of the Intelligencer. I find the following sta facts in the journal La Republique, whose sympath evident'y with the offenders. It furnishes enough, to justify the censure I would inflict .

to justify the censure I would inflict.

"The anniversary of the Decisration of American Independence was celebrated on the fourth of July in the saloons of the Freres Provençaux, where were assembled all the Americans present in Paris. Citizen Rivas, Minister Plenipotentiary of the States of the Union near the French Republic, was unable to be present at the patriotic fête. He has been absent for some weeks at the springs of Vichy, where he is kept by ill-health." But there was remarked there the Citizen Hebbart, of Louisians, colonel of the third regiment of American infantry, which took so large a part in the Mexican campaign. More than one hundred citizens of the Republic of North America were sheltered beneath the flag of the Union, respleedent with one and thirty stars. The folpublic of North America were sheltered beneath the flag of the Union, resplendent with one and thirty stars. The following toasts were drank: To the President of the Units States! To the President of the French Republic! To George Washington! To Lafayette! To the Americanan French armies! A numerous orchestra assembled for the ocasion had already played several times the sublime and puriotic air of the Marseillaise. And what was not the astorishment of the guests when an order was received prohibiting the author of the proposition. isoment of the guests when an order was received probit the anthem of the revolution? The republicans of the I did not accept and rest content beneath this interdiction instantly they thundered forth in chorus the revolution hymn, protesting thus against a probibition which we mystery to them, issuing as it did from the agents of a relican Government. A numerous crowd collected beneat windows in the gardens of the Palais National, listening respect to the stances with the content of the palais National, listening windows in the gardens of the Palais National, listening with respect to the stanzas which so often conducted our fathers to victory. There was an appearance of astonishment at the toleration of the police; for the crowd was ignorant, probably, that the guests assembled in Freres Procesquisz were protected by the American flag. Where the flag is, there is the country; and wherever flust the colors of the United States one is sure to find protection and liberty. After the commemorative banquet, the guests repaired to the residence of the new Consul of the United States, where a ball had already brought together the clize of American ladies. This is the first time that the citizens of the United States have publicly feted in France the anniversary of the foundation of their refêted in France the anniversary of the foundation of public. We think that these patriotic manifestations henceforth a greater extension, and that the two siste lies will have but one and the same voice for the proc of fraternity, the universal union of peoples."

The National (another very ultra organ of the detections)

party, whose praise should be considered censure by all intelligent friends of popular government) adds the following to a short statement of facts, similar to the above, extracted from the Republique:

"As Frenchmen, we thank American citizens for having associated the French republic and the French revalution with this feetival, held by them in commemoration of the foundation of their glorious republic. The time will commemorate when these manifestations, far from being viewed with suspine these manifestations, far from being viewed with suspine the second control of t

ernment truly rep

National were so agitated by the defyin- tones of the Marscillaise, as shouted by the Americans, after the fact became known that the band of musicians had been notified to play it sgain on pain of arrest, that the armed force was brought nto requisition to disperse the crowd assembled beneath the windows and restore circulation. But the Americans themselves were not interfered with. I will not inquire into the reasons of this forbearance. I am, however, very far from believing that the true one is indicated above by the Republique, which would attribute to our glorious star-spangled banner, the symbol of liberty with order, the privilege of affording protection to riot, mutiny, and insurrection. But what I wish to signalize and reprobate is, that American citizens have so conducted themselves as to give occasion for ex-traordinary forbearance on the part of the police. Nobody up in the calm, earnest, but passionless language of can doubt that a party of French citizens committing this insolent outrage, after being warned that it was con gerous to public tranquillity, and that it was contrary to police regulations, would every man of them have been marched off to prison between files of soldiers. Whether the administration of this republic be republican or not, is no business of ours-is no business of any save Frenchmen; and if American citizens, who come here for business or pleasure, cannot make up their minds to obey the laws and regulations as they but he contends that it is less dangerous than the statu quo. He apprehends, as one of the chief by their misconduct, not only their own personal safety, dangers of refusal to revise regularly, an unconstitwo of the principal nations of the earth. I confess I should boil with indignation if a hundred Frenchmen or Englishmen. or a hundred of any other foreigners, were allowed, in any part of the United States, to perpetrate with impunity a similar in sult to our authorities. It would not be tolerated, and it ought not to be. "Pooh!" it has been replied to me "Frenchmen may sing Yankee doodle and Hail Columbia from year's end to year's end, without molestation from one police, and such restriction of personal liberty in a republic is perfectly ridiculous." True, they may do so, but Yankee doodle and Hail Columbia are not probibited to our citizens as is the Marseillaise to the French. In not one man of our millions do our national songe excite other than the most patriotic emotions, which it is desirable to encourage. Here, notoriously, from the deplorable divisions into which France is rent, the notes of the Marseillaise are provocative of civil and social war; they impel with a terrible power one-third or the population to insurrection, in which massacre and pillage are regarded as the means and consequence of success. other two-thirds hear them with disgust, or horror, or a fierce indignation, that makes them almost as much of devils as the former. Whatever were the meaning and the uses of the Marseillaise in former times, such are its meaning and its uses now in France; and I say unhesitatingly that American citizens are doing the cause of sound democracy say thing but a service by conduct such as that of some of them at the dinner of the 4th. Let me hasten to say that the meeting, though numerous, was far from comprising all of the American citizens then in Paris. And I have heard some who were were there, that tried to stop he demonstration, and, failing, promptly left the table. Far, far be it from me to suppose that the American citizens concerned in this affair entered upon it deliberately, in full view of the impropriety of their conduct, and of its dangerous tendencies. I know very well, from the recollection of some of my own youthful experience, into what indiscretions a Fourth of July dinner can lead one. While, therefore, I am inclined to pardon much, and not make of the affair at the Trois Freres Provengeux a more serious matter than it is in fact. I do hope that, hescelorth, even if the police should permit the dinners, which I think quite problematical, my countrymen will refuse to at end them in Paris, unless they are quite sure that from beginning to

end propriety will ever keep the reins.

How different in its character and tendencies was the fête given on the same day in London, by Mr. Parror, to our Minister, Mr. Lawrencz and Lady It was, on many secounts, one of the most interesting celebrations of our green anniversary that I have ever noticed. I send you a notice of t extracted from one of the English papers.

*In justice to our Consul, Mr. Goodatcs, and to the Secretary of the American Legation, I ought also to state that neither of them was present at the dinner.